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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING

MONGOLIA

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Mongolia for the period 1972-1976

EMBARGO:
NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL FORMALLY APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

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TRANSLATION

4 March 1974 No. 186/132

Dear Mr. Administrator,

I have the honour to enclose herewith draft "Country Programme Document of the Mongolian People's Republic for 1972-1976", requesting UNDP assistance. I shall be grateful if you will kindly submit the document for Governing Council's consideration and approval for its XVIII session in June 1974.

This document has been prepared in the light of priorities determined by the Fifth National Economic Development Plan which is now under successful implementation.

In the preparation of the document the concerned Mongolian organizations maintained close cooperation and consultations with the UNDP Resident Representative in Ulan Bator, UNDP Secretariat through our Permanent Representative in New York, with WHO and UNICEF Country Representative as well as with officials from UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNESCO and WMO Secretariats during their visits to our country in 1973.

As you are aware, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic has comparatively recently started to cooperate with UNDP in the field of technical and financial assistance, and naturally our Committee has not yet acquired necessary experience in the preparation of documents such as the country programme document in accordance with UNDP procedures. The Resident Representative, who arrived in our country only in 1973, began to introduce us into this work and to acquaint us with the new UNDP programming procedures.

I wish to state briefly the problems encountered by us during the preparation of the attached document.

When the new system of programming of technical assistance was introduced in 1972, the Mongolian People's Republic had some ongoing or approved projects; for certain projects it was necessary to increase the original allotments, and a number of project documents had already been submitted to UNDP for consideration - all amounting to approximately $15 million. Besides, with the introduction of the new system it so happened that the MPR lost approximately $1.5-2.0 million, due to the low delivery by Executing Agencies for that amount by the end of 1971. As these unused funds were not taken into account while determining the IPF for Mongolia as additional funds, Mongolia has in fact received only $8.0-8.5 million. It was difficult for us to accommodate all above mentioned

.. .. ..

Mr. Rudolph A. Peterson
Administrator
United Nations Development Programme
New York

projects into these available $8.0-8.5 million. In this situation we were forced to postpone certain well started projects to a later date, to cut down allocations for a number of projects and to leave almost no reserve, by which we placed ourselves as well as the Executing Specialized Agencies into a difficult position.

The enclosed draft Country Programme document has been prepared for the period 1972-1976, instead of 1973-1976, as was suggested by UNDP Secretariat and the Resident Representative. Our main reason for this was not to lose the portion of UNDP allocation for 1972 which the Executing Agencies had not managed to deliver in their implementation of projects for that year, and also for purely technical reasons connected with accounting.

In view of the fact that the available financial resources for UNDP technical assistance are rather limited, that the ongoing projects are very important for economic and social development of our country, our Government keeps a constant watch over the timely and thorough implementation of projects. We are planning to conduct, in close cooperation and consultations with UNDP and its Resident Representative and with the participation of Executing Agencies, annual reviews of technical assistance programme, to rephase allocations in necessary cases and to start implementing the postponed and new projects depending on the availability of funds.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic highly appreciates UNDP assistance provided for the period 1972-1976, and considers that its full and effective use will be an essential and valuable supplement to our own national efforts.

May we express our hope that during the current programming period, if UNDP resources permit, you may kindly find a way to allocate additional funds to the IPF for our country. We also hope that for the next programming period 1977-1981 it would be possible to increase the IPF for the Mongolian People's Republic.

Please accept, Mr. Administrator, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

D. Saldan
Chairman
State Committee for
External Relations
State Planning Commission
Mongolian People's Republic

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PART I

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

AND

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

BASIC INFORMATION

Location, area, climate and population

The Mongolian People's Republic is situated in the north of Central Asia. It is a mountainous land-locked country covering an area of 1,569,963 square kilometers (604,250 square miles).

The climate of the country is sharply continental, with little precipitation and extreme temperatures.

Population of the Mongolian People's Republic reached 1.37 million by the middle of 1973. During the last six years the annual growth rate was 3.3%. Density corresponds to 0.86 inhabitants per square kilometer.

Mongolia is a homogenous country. The Mongols make up 92.3% of population and the rest consists of minority groups, of Kazahs (4.3%) and Tuvins (1.4%) mainly. The country has achieved practically universal literacy. The official language is Mongolian, which is understood by all the people.

Infrastructure

The geographical characteristics and vast distances between population centres have necessitated an extensive communications network. Mongolia has modern means of transportation, i.e. railway, motor, air and inland water-borne transport. Telephone, telegraph and radio communications are fairly developed throughout the country. Television has been introduced recently.

Economy

Agriculture: Traditionally livestock is the most important agricultural sector. In 1973 livestock population reached 23.6 million heads. In recent years, however, attention has been directed to the cultivation of grain crops and fodder. At present crop production accounts for 16.6% of agricultural gross output while livestock constitutes 83.4%. As a result of the development of land cultivation Mongolia is now self-

sufficient in cereals. Per capita head of livestock is 17.6, one of the highest in the world. At present the public ownership of means of production prevails in the Mongolian agriculture. Now there are 272 agricultural cooperatives and 32 state farms.

Industry: The development of industry is a recent phenomenon in Mongolia. The public sector has a predominant role. Average annual growth rate of industry is about 9.8%. Industry accounts for 34% of GNP and more than 60% of the aggregate output of agriculture and industry. In 1972 the gross output of industry was 2,128.8 million tugriks. Industrial products account for about a half of exports and the home goods turnover. State sector completely prevails in industry. At present in the Mongolian People's Republic, besides the light and food industries, coal, power, mining, goat and camel hair, wood working, leather goods and footwear, and building material industries are also developing.

Foreign Trade: Traditional export of raw materials of plant and animal origin has been complemented by minerals. The foreign trade turnover of the country was increased 7.3 times in 1972, as compared with 1940. In the total volume of the foreign trade turnover, 95% falls to the trade with the CMEA (COMECON) countries. Imports are heavily in favour of capital goods and construction materials.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF CURRENT OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

Introduction

Since its independence the Mongolian People's Republic has turned into an agro-industrial country with planned economy. The post-independence socio-economic development of the country went through two stages. During the first stage (1921-1940), development priorities were given to the abolition of feudal relations in production, curtailment of foreign economic negative influence and promotion and expansion of public sector in national economy. Primary goals at the second stage of development (since 1940) are: industrialization with emphasis on power industry, creation of agricultural cooperatives throughout the country, development of education and culture, training of national cadres. The structure of the national economy is characterized by the following data (as percentage of total, 1972).

(National income = 100)

Industry	23.4
Agriculture	18.3
Building construction	12.9
Transport and communication	7.3
Other branches	38.1

The main task of the over-all development of Mongolia's economy has now been identified as the conversion of the country into an industrial-agrarian one through intensified expansion of industrial capabilities, the mechanization of agriculture and raising of machine-to-worker ratio in all branches of economy. Greater emphasis is given to a rational structure of the mining and processing branches of industry and an effective combination of key branches of the national economy.

The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-1970)

Gross industrial output of the MPR increased in 1970 1.6 times as against 1965 with an average annual rate of growth of 9.9%. Capital

investment in industry increased 2 times. Approximately 90 industrial enterprises were built or reconstructed. There was a considerable increase in per capita output of such types of products as power (78%), coal (77%) and meat (56%). As a whole, main objectives of the fourth five-year plan in the field of industry have been achieved.

Considerable measures to ensure rapid growth of agriculture had been taken during the fourth five-year plan. For the planned period approximately 24% of all capital investments of the national economy were channelled into agriculture.

During these five years 12 plants and shops for manufacture of combined feeds and more than 5,900 drill and shaft wells, which have made it possible to irrigate and improve the water supply on an area of 18 million hectares of pasture, and more than 13,000 sheds with a capacity exceeding 6 million head of livestock, were built. The total number of tractors in agriculture increased over the five years 1.4 times, lorries 1.3, and electric stations 1.3 times.

In comparison with the previous five years, the average gross annual output of agriculture in the fourth five-year plan went up by 6.1%. In 1970 crop production accounted for 320 thousand tons.

However, it should be added that the disastrous natural calamities like drought and zud (continuous snow storm and severe cold weather) of 1967-1968 brought heavy losses to agricultural production, especially in livestock, which inevitably led to the failure of some of the planned targets in agriculture. Consistent measures taken by the Government largely helped in eliminating the consequences of the natural calamities.

In 1966-1970, growth of retail trade turnover was recorded. Commodity and goods consumption of population reached 1.9 billion tugriks.

The transition to the universal secondary education for school age children commenced in the fourth five-year plan period. During this period 9.6 thousand specialists with a higher education and more than 12,000 specialists with secondary technical education were trained.

During these five years the Government had taken extensive measures to develop the country's health service. According to 1970 data, there were 94.3 hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants and one doctor per 560 persons.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975)

The main economic task of the new five-year plan is to achieve a considerable increase in the volume of social production through a more stable growth of agriculture, further development of industry and other branches of economy, and on this basis to secure a steady rise in the people's standard of living and cultural level.

It is planned to increase in the new five-year plan the gross national product by 30-33%.

The main task in agriculture is to increase gross output by 1975 by 22-25%, as against 1970; the livestock population is to reach 25 million heads in 1975. The plan envisages that approximately 1.9 billion tugriks will be invested in agriculture in 1971-1975. More than 70% of these funds are to be used for strengthening and developing production facilities in livestock.

The main tasks in industry are further strengthening of energy production capabilities of the country, the broader utilization of the mineral resources of the country, steady progress of branches of industry based on domestic raw materials, further enhancement of the effectiveness of production and improvement of the quality of produced goods.

The plan envisages the increase of the volume of industrial output by 53-56% with an average annual rate of growth of 9%. This will make it possible to step up by 1975 the share of industry in the gross national product to 40%.

The objective of transport development in the new five-year plan is to improve the utilization of all means of transport facilities, accelerate delivery of cargoes and movement of passengers, and to reduce operational costs. It is planned to increase in 1971-1975 the freight turnover of all means of transportation by 23-24% and the turnover of passenger traffic by 16%.

The plan also places emphasis on the ec mic effectiveness of

capital investments and the use of bulk of capital investments for measures facilitating production growth. The volume of capital investments from all sources of financing in the new five-year plan will comprise 5.3-5.5 billion tugriks, of which approximately 1.2 billion tugriks will be used in industry, not less than 1.9 billion in agriculture, and approximately 0.6 billion tugriks for housing, utilities services and cultural and community services.

According to the plan, increased attention should be paid also to the improvement of living standard of the population, health services, expansion of scientific and technological capabilities and extension of vocational technical education and training.

As to the performance of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the results of its first three years indicate that the basic planned targets can be achieved.

However, besides such difficulties as natural hazards and manpower shortage, which are beyond anybody's control, a series of complex problems in the basic sectors of the national economy should be solved. Important among them are the following:

- In the field of agriculture problems are still to be solved in terms of sufficient industrial fodder basis, improvement of veterinary services, animal shelter construction and water supply in order to secure steady growth of agricultural production.

- In the field of industry there is still great need for the improvement of technological processes through application of modern science and technology, expansion of the industrial sector for the purpose of processing domestic raw materials and natural resources.

- Problems are still to be solved in the field of development of the country's hydrometeorological and statistical services.

- A series of measures are to be taken with a view to further diversifying export and changing its structure qualitatively.

- The country is still facing the shortage of qualified engineers, technicians and skilled workers.

The Government is engaged in intensive activities to solve these and other related problems during the present plan period to a greater extent.

The success of economic and social development of the Mongolian People's Republic in the previous years as well as during the implementation of the Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Plans, has to a large extent depended on the considerable assistance which has been rendered on bilateral basis by the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist countries, and also on multilateral basis within the framework of CMEA (COMECON) and, more recently, within the framework of the United Nations.

The Role of External Assistance in the Development of National Economy

In the development of its economy, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic aims at using its internal financial, material and labour resources to the maximum extent. These internal accumulative resources, which are made mainly on the basis of increase in national income, are the main source for the fulfilment of economic development plans. From the previous section it is obvious what importance the external assistance has in the social and economic development of MPR.

It has already been pointed out that the economic development is closely connected with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. With this aid numerous industrial, agricultural, cultural and other projects have been completed in MPR. Mongolia's joining CMEA (COMECON) was a new important step in the further development of overall cooperation with socialist countries. The USSR and other socialist countries extend their large gratis assistance, they give economic and financial credits, supply MPR with machinery, equipment, various materials, send their highly qualified specialists to Mongolia, take part in the joint construction and implementation of a series of important economic projects, and also extend considerable help in the training of national personnel in industry, agriculture, culture, etc. However, the speedy economic development of MPR requires considerable additional funds from other sources of external financing.

The Geographic location of the country, partly due to its being land-locked, hampers to some extent the development of wider economic relations with many countries of the world. Since 1950, however, particularly after joining CMEA (COMECON), Mongolia has sought to expand its international contacts in the field of trade and technical cooperation with some developed countries and international economic and scientific-technical organizations. As the country is a member of the United Nations, the Government of the MPR has in recent years directed its attention towards the expansion of cooperation with international UN organizations.

This cooperation with UN assists the Government in undertaking a

number of economic and technical measures which, although not very expensive, have a certain value and importance for national economic and social development of the country.

In Government's view, the most effective forms of technical assistance from international organizations for the programming period could be the following:

- preparation of technical projects of different enterprises and establishments;
- participation in the installation and putting into operation of different industrial and non-industrial projects;
- improvement and modernization of technology of operating enterprises;
- provision of highly qualified experts and know-how;
- delivery of different equipment, devices and instruments for modernization of technology, as well as for training and scientific research purposes;
- training of national personnel abroad and in the country.

With the introduction of a system of country programming by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mongolia has been the recipient of US $10.0 million for the purpose of technical assistance component of the current five-year development plan (1971-1975). As the allotted IPF seems inadequate in providing such assistance during this plan, the country is seeking other sources of funds in addition to CMEA (COMECON) and other international organizations.

In order to utilize the allotted IPF most effectively, Mongolia has prepared a list of projects which it proposes to finance from this source.

The estimate of the total technical assistance resources available to the country for the period 1972-1976 is given in Table 1.

The Government of the MPR and the Mongolian people highly appreciate the cooperation with UNDP and are convinced that the development and strengthening of this cooperation during the programming period will help them to solve some complex problems which will arise before the Mongolian people in the continued economic and social development of the country.

TABLE I

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS

WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP INPUTS IN FINANCIAL TERMS

FOR THE PERIOD 1972-1976

SUMMARY OF ANNEX I

	Total Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks 1/	Total UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US $
A. Ongoing/Approved Projects		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	9,426.3	1,566.9
Industry	27,302.5	2,654.0
Health	10,944.2	350.3
Education	4,001.1	1,175.1
Transport and Communications	14,923.6	378.5
Science and Technology	16,246.2	1,898.3
General Economic Planning	-	30.8
Labour and Employment	9,910.5	528.0
Sub-Total "A"	92,754.4	8,581.9
B. New Projects		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	-
Industry	6,512.8	241.7
Health	47,819.4	904.0
Education	731.6	80.0
Transport and Communications	-	-
Science and Technology	8,185.3	91.0
General Economic Planning	-	-
Labour and Employment	12,505.6	1.7
Sub-Total "B"	75,754.7	1,318.4
Total "A" + "B"	168,509.1	9,900.3
Presently Unprogrammed Reserve	-	99.7
GRAND TOTAL		10,000.0

1/ The present Government rate of exchange is T. 3.51 to US $1 (Feb. 1974)
The present UN rate of exchange is T. 3.35 to US $1 (Feb. 1974)

TABLE II

ESTIMATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES
FOR THE PROGRAMMING PERIOD (1972 - 1976)
(in million US $)

Source	Amounts					
	Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bilateral programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-
WHO Regular Programme	1.555	0.360	0.374	0.395	0.426	-
UNESCO Regular Programme	0.100	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020
UNIDO Regular Programme	0.040	0.010	-	0.010	0.010	0.010
WMO Regular Programme	0.010	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
UN Regular Programme	0.015	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
UNICEF	0.380	0.045	0.082	0.085	0.078	0.090
SIS	0.040	0.010	-	0.010	0.010	0.010
ECAFE	0.025	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
Sub-Total	2.165	0.455	0.486	0.530	0.554	0.140
UNDP	9.900	1.843	2.379	3.604	1.331	0.743
GRAND TOTAL:	12.065	2.298	2.865	4.134	1.885	0.883

PART II

SECTORAL PROGRAMME

a. Agriculture

Although problems of harsh climate, low precipitation and poor rainfall have prevented conventional farming, the country is basically agricultural with livestock as its most important branch of economy. The livestock production is favoured by the fact that about 89% of the country is suitable for pasturage. The breakdown of livestock in 1973 consisted of 59.8% sheep, 18.9% goats, 9.3% horses, 9.5% cattle and 21.5% camels. In recent years, the ratio of livestock to humans has been estimated at 17.6 to 1, the highest in the world.

For the purpose of steady expansion of livestock production, the Government is undertaking appropriate measures such as organization of large-scale farming, and particular attention has been directed towards land cultivation in order to promote a more balanced agro-industrial pattern.

Arable land is estimated at about 1,700,000 ha, most of which is found in the north and north-central districts. Apart from grain production, vegetable growing has also been encouraged. In 1973, of the total area under cultivation, cereals accounted for 87.6%, fodder - 11.1%, and other crops 1.3%. Forest land is estimated at 15.4 million ha. (about 10% of total area) and production of timber is estimated at about 1.9 million cubic meters.

There are now about 268 agricultural and livestock raising cooperatives and 32 state farms.

Cattle Breeding
FAO, MON/68/001

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Agriculture.

Following the agricultural shortfall of 1968-1969 due to natural disasters, the Government undertook several measures to stabilize agriculture by safeguarding and increasing existing stock. Thus the current policy of stabilization includes the establishment of permanent fodder base for livestock, construction of winter sheds, feed plants against fodder setback, and drilling of wells to safeguard and increase existing stock, and to intensify livestock production.

UNDP assistance provides for experts and fellowship assistants in the context of the Scientific Research Institute of Pasture and Forage in Ulan Bator. The expertise consisting of a bio-chemist and geneticist provide assistance in planning of genetic research activities, as well as on practical aspects regarding the methods.

Assistance has also been provided in the organizing of the biochemical laboratory of the research institute for pasture and feed in the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as in the training of young scientists at the Institute of Analytical Methods, particularly for the determination of the vitamin content of fodder.

The total UNDP allocation for the project is $153,000, out of which $153,000 is charged to the IPF and the same amount falls within the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind to the project is 478.8 thousand tugriks.

Development of Forestry and Wildlife Management
FAO, MON/68/002

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Forestry and Wood Industry.

With a view to realising the tremendous potential of the wildlife resources available in the country, the Government has made great efforts to manage them properly and to build up an appropriate Government organization. The purpose of the project "Development of Forestry and Wildlife Management" is to assist the Government in the full utilization of the country's forest resources and promotion of forest industries in order to increase the contribution from this sub-sector of the country's economy to a maximum.

Government, in the effective management of the country's wildlife resources, with the view of ensuring maximum returns from these resources on sustained yield basis, submitted a request in 1968 for UNDP assistance.

Specifically, the assistance provides training for Government personnel in forest management and in forest and woodworking industries through fellowships, and provides assistance in the preparation of wildlife inventories in the form of ecological surveys of the major wildlife areas for the purposes of establishing management plans.

Additionally, the project provides assistance to the Government by advising on wildlife organizational, administrative and legislative matters and also for an improved pheasant breeding programme through the provision of incubators.

The total UNDP contribution is $102,518, out of which $26,050 was used prior to 1972, and $76,468 is charged to IPF, and the same amount falls within the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind to this project is 514.0 thousand tugriks.

Agricultural Vocational Training
FAO, MON/68/504

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Government cooperating organizations are the State Committee of Labour and Wages and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Government has stressed the importance of livestock production for the economic development of the country, and at the Government's request, the UNDP approved a project for assistance in establishing agricultural vocational training centres in animal husbandry at Tsetserlig, Zamar and Underhan. The courses of instruction at the centres directed at the practical lower-level technicians working in 258 livestock cooperatives and state farms in the country, include practical training in cattle husbandry, sheep husbandry, farm management and accounting, animal health, livestock structures, and maintenance of wells, haymaking and nutrition.

Additionally, the main centre at Tsetserlig also provides for courses for livestock training centre instructors who on completion of training are assigned to animal husbandry schools and on-the-job training programmes. The courses of instruction are of two years duration, with total enrolment at the main centre and the two sub-centres averaging 1,000 students per year.

Total UNDP allocation for the project is $1,149,975, out of which $335,399 was used prior to 1972, and $814,576 is charged to the IPF and the same amount falls within the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind amounts to 6,333.0 thousand tugriks.

Brucella Vaccine Production
WHO, MON/71/511

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is World Health Organization (WHO). The Government cooperating organizations are the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The economy of the Mongolian People's Republic is dependant on animal production and brucellosis is one of the country's main livestock disease problems and its control is obviously a matter of great priority. Thus, in June 1971, at the Government's request, UNDP approved a project for assistance in the production and use of Brucella Vaccine. The project for which operations started in June 1973, and which are expected to continue for five years, provides assistance in the stablishment of and initial operation, with the assistance of foreign experts, a brucella vaccine production unit at Songino, with a productive capacity of three and a half million doses per year. Additionally, assistance will be provided for the establishment of a laboratory for the quality testing of brucella vaccines at the Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology and to field test these vaccines and finally, in the overall context of the project to train professional and intermediate level personnel in methods and procedures relating to vaccine production and its testing, epizootiological surveys, vaccination campaigns and their evaluations. It is expected that through this assistance the Mongolian Government will attain self-sufficiency in the production of the vaccine to meet the longterm requirements for the control of brucellosis in livestock. Further, the project is expected to assist in the planning, organization, implementation and evaluation of a vaccination campaign as a part of a brucellosis control programme aimed at the virtual eradication of the disease.

The total UNDP contribution to the project is $600,640, out of which $522,340 is charged to the IPF and the programme period, and $78,300 is transferred to the next 1977-1981 programme period. The Government contribution in kind is 2,100.5 thousand tugriks.

b. Industry

Having enormous natural resources, feudal Mongolia totally lacked industry; there were only some handicraft and artisan shops. Under the circumstances the development of heavy engineering industry was the only possible way to eradicate the remains of feudal relations, to overcome economic backwardness, to improve living conditions of the workers.

The development of industry in Mongolia has passed through two stages: the first stage, which was completed by the end of 1950's, turned a backward nomadic into an agro-industrial country; the aim of the second stage, which began in the early 1960's, is to turn Mongolia into an industrial-agrarian country. Without technical and financial economic assistance of socialist countries-members of CMEA (COMECON), primarily of the Soviet Union, Mongolia would not have been able to develop modern industry, even mobilizing all its internal resources.

Close liaison with the other CMEA (COMECON) countries since 1962, when MNR became its member-state, has significantly influenced the orientation of the industry in the country, which is to a great extent based on the development of cattle breeding, processing of livestock and other animal products and use of natural resources. In absolute terms, industrial production is small, but its growth has been impressive. The share of industry in total output in 1965 was 17.3% of total production, and in 1972 this share reached 23.4% of total production. The lack of the industrial basis, technical knowledge, experience, engineers, technicians and skilled workers caused great difficulties to the country during its industrialization.

Until the early 1960's, industry was mainly located in the capital city. Since the Third Five Year Plan, a new trend in industrialization has started, initiating the dispersion of industries throughout the country and locating them close to the source of raw materials in provinces. The largest single project has been the

Darkhan project, the construction of which started in 1961. In recent years the construction of other industrial centres has been started, such as Sukhe Bator, Ulgiy and Choibalsan, which, along with the multiplier effect of accelerated development of productive forces of such centres, has influenced the improvement of territorial location of industries and creation of new population centres.

All the industries are state-owned. At present, there are the following governmental bodies dealing with industry in the country: the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry and Geology, Ministry of Forestry and Wood Processing Industry, Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry, Ministry of Housing Community Services.

Technological Development of Leather Goods Industry
UNIDO, MON/68/008

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

While the Leather and Footwear Industry occupies a prominent place in the country's economy, and has become one of the main export industries, the export volume of raw hides in relation to semi- or finished products is still high. With a view to promoting the leather goods industry, and at the Government's request for a Preparatory Phase of assistance in 1968, UNDP has provided advisory expertise and training of fellowships to assist the Government in the technological development of the leather goods industry. The expertise and training have emphasized technological aspects in leather goods manufacturing as well as the various tanning and chemical processes involved in the treatment of raw hides and skins.

The total UNDP allocation for the project is $31,297, out of which $27,963 was used prior to 1972, and $3,334 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

Technological Development of Glass Plant in Nalaikha
UNIDO, MON/68/010

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

Since 1968, UNDP has provided assistance to the Government in the technological development of a Glass Plant in Nalaikha. Assistance comprised of experts, fellowship training, and equipment involved a total UNDP contribution of $20,258, out of which $5,157 is charged to the IPF and the programme period, and $15,101 was used prior to 1972.

Technological Development of Soap Factory
UNIDO, MON/68/011

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

The quality of production of the existing soap factory in Ulan Bator is not sufficiently high. In order to improve technology and quality of production, UNDP has provided expertise, fellowship training and equipment for assistance requested by the Government in the technological development of the soap factory. Specifically, assistance has been provided in the training of counterpart staff in the technology of soap production, as well as in the maintenance of the necessary equipment.

The total UNDP contribution to the project is $19,254, out of which $13,214 is charged to the IPF and the programme period, and $6,040 was used prior to 1972.

Manufacturing of Precious and Semi-Precious Stones
UNIDO, MON/68/012

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Housing Community Services.

A considerable quantity of semi-precious stones has been found and collected in the country. Their manufacturing and processing with the use of national ornaments could represent an additional source of national income. In 1969 UNDP approved this project with the purpose of providing assistance in organization of manufacturing of such stones in the form of expert services, fellowships and a small quantity of equipment.

The to l UNDP contribution to the project was $39,447, out of which $21,165 was used prior to 1972, and $18,282 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

Milk and Meat Industry

UNIDO, MON/69/002

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

In view of the large potential livestock resources in the country, the Government, recognizing the importance of developing the Meat and Milk Processing Industry to its full potential, requested UNDP assistance in 1969 for the provision of expert assistance and equipment, particularly in the field of milk production. Objectives of the project are assimilation of the aggregation and production of technical preparations and half-finished products from endocrine raw materials and sub-products of meat industry for industrial and pharmaceutical purposes, as well as assistance in manufacturing milk products.

The total UNDP contribution to the project is $27,655, out of which $18,952 is charged to the IPF and the programme period, and $8,703 was used prior to 1972.

Advisory Services for Geological Surveys

UN/OTC, MON/69/006

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is the Office of Technical Cooperation of the United Nations (UN/OTC). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry and Geology.

Mongolia's considerable mineral resources potential has not yet been sufficiently studied and since 1969 UNDP has provided assistance, at the request of the Government, in the form of advisory services for a geological survey. The project comprised expertise, training fellowships and equipment.

The total UNDP contribution is $75,300 and the whole amount is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

Applied Research and Experimental Centre for the Leather and Leather Goods Industry
UNIDO, MON/70/506

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

In view of the sizable hides exports, the Government authorities have decided to further expand the export of processed leather products and, since 1970, have received UNDP assistance for the improvement in the quality of leather goods products. This assistance has been directed specifically towards helping the Government in the organization and establishment of an Applied Research and Experimental Centre for the Leather and Leather Goods Industry at Ulan Bator. The project, comprised of expertise, fellowship training and equipment, is assisting in the improvement of production techniques in the leather industry, in the introduction of new lines of production such as the processing of furs and in the development of local products required in the various processing industries, development of new by-products and in the improvement of productivity in the leather industry by a greater degree of mechanization and introduction of automation techniques.

The total UNDP contribution is $1,132,062, out of which $63,062 was used prior to 1972, and $1,069.0 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind to the project is 17,769.5 thousand tugriks.

Experimental and Demonstration Plant for Processing Goat and Camel Hair
UNIDO, MON/71/508

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

The Government, having examined the feasibility of processing Goat and Camel Hair on an industrial scale, requested assistance from UNDP in 1971, with a view to organizing research on an industrial scale for the processing of goat and camel hair in order to establish the optimum technological process necessary. UNDP assistance is being provided, therefore, for the establishment of an Experimental and Demonstration Plant to conduct research in the properties and structure of the local goat and camel hair, undertake experimental work to select the best production technology for the manufacture of articles from raw materials, and the future development of goat and camel hair production on an industrial scale.

The total UNDP allocation is $1,020,820, out of which $4,420 was used prior to 1972, $1,001,400 is charged to the IPF and the programme period, while $15,000 is transferred to the next 1977-1981 programme period.

The Government contribution in kind is 5,212.6 thousand tugriks.

Experimental and Demonstration Plant for the Utilization of Scrap Leather
UNIDO, MON/71/509

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

The Leather Industry is one of the main branches of the light industry in the Mongolian People's Republic and the Government is devoting considerable attention to the further development of the industrial production of leather and of various products made of leather including footwear. Although the amounts of leather waste material available as a byproduct of the leather industry does not exceed normal values, practically no use is made of it at the present time in any enterprise in the country. The total supply of scrap leather available from the leather industries around Ulan Bator is estimated at more than 1,500 tons per year. Thus, in 1971, the UNDP, at the Government's request, approved a project for assistance in the establishment and operation of an Experimental and Demonstration Plant for the utilization of scrap leather in Ulan Bator. It is hoped that, through the implementation of this project, ways will be found for the processing and utilization of leather wastes which are currently unused.

Apart from direct savings due to the use of re-constitute leather the current expenditure involved in connexion with storage and transport of waste material will be eliminated.

The project consisting of expertise, training fellowships, equipment and a subcontract component, involves $824,400 of UNDP assistance, out of which $447,600 is charged to the IPF and the programme period, and the balance of $376,800 is transferred to the next 1977-1981 programme period.

The Government contribution in kind is 4,320.4 thousand tugriks.

Maintenance and Repair
UNIDO, MON/72/003

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

The rapid rate of industrialization in the People's Republic of Mongolia has not always been followed by the introduction of adequate maintenance and repair schemes and establishment and replacement of parts production programmes. The resulting lack of adequate maintenance and repair facilities has therefore hampered the work of both the new and the established industries. Accordingly, in 1972, at the Government's request UNDP approved assistance for a project for Maintenance and Repair comprised essentially of expertise in mechanical engineering. The objectives of the project include introduction of a complete maintenance and repair scheme in the enterprises operating under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Light Industry. Additionally, advisory expertise is being provided in the production of a number of replacement parts. Training has also been undertaken for various categories of workers on an on-the-job basis.

The total UNDP contribution is $95,000. This amount is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind is 199.4 thousand tugriks.

Meat Processing Industry
UNIDO, MON/72/005

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Light and Food Industry.

Several meat processing plants have recently been built in Ulan Bator, Choibalsan and Darkhan, with the technical assistance of the GDR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic. The Government is receiving further assistance from UNDP as a follow-up to an earlier UNDP-financed project in Milk and Meat Production, for product development introduction of adequate processing and technology, full utilization of existing equipment, quality control on all phases of production, proper maintenance and in the training of personnel. It is expected that the project will assist in the overall development and modernization of the meat processing industry, based on the existing large livestock resources of the country. It is further anticipated that the immediate impact of the project assistance will improve the technical and economic operation of existing plants. The assistance comprising of expertise, fellowships, and a small amount of equipment covers a period of one year within the programming period, for which the total UNDP contribution amounts to $146,750.

The Government contribution in kind is 725.0 thousand tugriks.

c. Health

The people of the Mongolian People's Republic are generally healthy, life expectancy has increased considerably and the rate of infant mortaility has declined in recent years. Since 1921 and especially after World War II, there has been a noticeable increase in population largely as a consequence of the improvement and expansion of the public health services.

In many ways, the country is unique as the basis for the various welfare benefits promoted by the Government may be found in the national Constitution. As early as 1925, a Department of Public Health was established by the Government, which was followed by that of the Ministry of Health five years later for the administration of the regulations and benefits proclaimed in the Constitution. At present, medical assistance, including hsopitalization, is totally free.

In 1942, the Mongolian State University was established with three colleges of medicine, veterinary medicine and pedagogy. In the 1940's the numbers of doctors and medical facilities increased considerably and by 1961 there were 870 doctors with plans to train 200 doctors a year in the ensuing years. By 1972, 19.2 doctors and 97 hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants were available in the country.

Tuberculosis Control
MHO, MON/68/004

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is World Health Organization (WHO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

In 1968 UNDP approved the request of the Government for a project to study the epidemiology of tuberculosis and to establish a better system of tuberculosis control on the basis of existing resources. The first phase of the project gave priority attention to the intensification of the countrywide BCG vaccination programme and a strengthening of the bacteriological services.

The project comprised of expertise, training fellowships and equipment, involves a total UNDP contribution of $115,984, out of which $77,734 was used prior to 1972, and $38,250 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind during the programme period is 152.0 thousand tugriks.

Public Health Laboratory Services
WHO, MON/68/005

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is World Health Organization (WHO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Health of MPR.

Since 1968 UNDP has provided assistance of an advisory nature for the integration of the laboratory services in Ulan Bator resulting in the physical and material resources of the laboratory being utilized to a fuller capacity, as well as in the increase in the availability of trained scientific and technical manpower. Assistance is being currently provided for the consolidation of the integrated laboratory services in Ulan Bator and for the development of specialized laboratory services in support of this programme. Assistance will also be provided to extend the benefits of integration, particularly with regard to the work of the provincial laboratories vis-a-vis the central laboratories in Ulan Bator, to selected provinces. At the same time, training is being provided to laboratory assistants, post-basic training to bacteriologists and in-service training to other laboratory categories. Future activities will include the upgrading and revision of the syllabus of teaching methods at the Medical Technicum in Ulan Bator.

The total UNDP contribution to the project amounts to $353,573, out of which $113,251 was used prior to 1972, and $240,322 is charged to the IPF and the current programme period.

The Government contribution in kind during the programme period is 10,562.0 thousand tugriks.

Environmental Health (Community Water Supply)
WHO, MON/68/006

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is World Health Organization (WHO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

In the field of environmental health, in 1969 a project was approved, the main objectives of which were to provide assistance in ensuring portable water supplies in sufficient quantity to small towns in rural communities and to promote environmental sanitation activities and to train personnel in this area.

The total UNDP contribution to the project is $38,995, out of which $13,460 was used prior to 1972, and $25,535 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind is 55.2 thousand tugriks.

Maternal and Child Health Services
WHO, MON/68/007

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is World Health Organization (WHO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Health of MPR.

Since 1969 UNDP has provided assistance in the field of maternal and child health services. This has included assistance in the field of maternal and expansion of pediatric and obstetric departments in teaching institutions and in the training of doctors, nurses and midwives at the Central and Aimal level. Assistance is also being provided for the installation of medical equipment and in the training of local personnel in the use of the equipment.

The UNDP contribution to the project amounts to $136,465, out of which $91,185 was used prior to 1972 and $45,280 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind during the programme period is 175.0 thousand tugriks.

Assistance to the State Medical Institute
WHO, MON/72/004

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is World Health Organization (WHO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Health of MPR.

Given that the health of the population is one of the basic components of national development, the Government has devoted increasing attention to the various aspects of population health protection and to the promotion and strenghtening of a comprehensive health services system within the country.

In particular, the Government has undertaken measures for the training and expansion of the national health services. The Government has therefore submitted a project request which at the time of preparation of the Country Programme is undergoing appraisal by UNDP and the designated Executing Agency, WHO, to assist the authorities in improving the under-graduate and post-graduate training in the State Medical Institute. Specifically, the project envisages to revise the existing curricula, develop a core of well-trained teachers in the different branches of medicine, advise and support efforts to further develop research as an essential component of medical education, provide advice and support in specific domains of medicine, assist in the development of a co-ordinated approach in the training of different categories of public health personnel, strengthen the existing practical training area in the Central Imak and to support the expansion of the medical library and the establishment of a unit for the production and distribution of teaching aids and educational material.

The UNDP contribution to the project is expected to be $1,162,295, out of which $904,045 falls within the current programme period and $258,250 is transferred to the next 1977-1981 programme period. The Government contribution in kind is 47,819.4 thousand tugriks.

d. Education

Since 1921 the development of education has been given great importance by the Government as a vehicle for transforming the Republic into a modern socialist state. The educational system recognizes two basic needs: to create a literate population, and to supply the necessary technological and administrative skills. In carrying out this programme the support of the Soviet Union has been very important. During the years of people's rule, illiteracy of population has been completely eliminated. Education system is free.

A significant change in the education sector occurred in 1955 when a four-year compulsory education system was introduced. (Compulsory education in the Mongolian People's Republic begins at 8 when a child is considered old enough to go to school or live in the boarding school.) In 1961 the four-year compulsory education was extended to eight years. After the completion of eight years of schooling, students may then enter the ninth year of full secondary school or enrol in technical schools. After graduation from high school (10 years of schooling), students may continue their education at the technical schools or in the institutions for higher learning.

There are five schools for higher education in Mongolia: the University of Ulan Bator, the Pedagogical, Medicine, Agriculture and Polytechnic Institutes. Also one of the most important intellectual bodies in Mongolia is the Academy of Science, where both theoretical and practical research are conducted. A number of technical and graduate schools in various fields are also operating in advanced and specialized fields.

Polytechnic Institute
UNESCO, MON/66/501

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Education, and since 1973, the State Committee for Higher and Secondary Special Education.

The Government of Mongolia, recognizing that the shortage of trained technical personnel and qualified engineers represented a major obstacle to the fulfilment of its economic development plans, requested assistance from UNDP in 1966 for the establishment and initial operation of the Polytechnic Institute in Ulan Bator. Thus through the provision of experts, fellowships and equipment, the UNDP assisted the Institute, specifically in training highly qualified teaching personnel, developing the curricula and improving the teaching methods on a continuing basis and in the building up of modern laboratory facilities.

The project has helped in placing the Polytechnic Institute on a firm footing, having an annual throughput of 209 students at the graduate level per year. Additionally, the training of the teaching staff has been completed with 41 fellows having concluded their fellowships abroad and returned to the country where they are assigned at the Institute as lecturers. 67 laboratory units have been created and developed in addition to which the laboratories of Physics and Chemistry were significantly improved and provided with up-to-date equipment.

The total UNDP contribution to the project amounts to $2,111,964, out of which $1,085,075 was used prior to 1972, and $1,026,885 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind for the programme period is 4,001.1 thousand tugriks.

Foreign Language Teaching
UNESCO, MON/68/003

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Government cooperating organization is the State University of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Since 1968 UNDP assistance has been provided in the area of foreign language teaching. Specifically, the project has assisted in imparting training in the English and French languages, particularly with a view to assisting the Mongolian State University in training interpretors at the university level, improving the qualifications of local teachers of English and French, and finally, the establishment of a modern language laboratory at the University.

The total UNDP contribution to this project is $177,800, out of which $29,800 was used prior to 1972, and $148,200 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

United Centre for Science and Engineering Research and Information
UNESCO, MON/72/002

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Government cooperating organization is the State Committee for Higher and Secondary Special Education.

The Government has decided to establish a Centre for Science and Engineering Research and Information. Under this Centre will be grouped together all the institutions presently carrying out scientific and technological research and training, including the specialized institutes, the Academy of Science, the University and the Polytechnic Institute. The purpose of the Centre is to set the guidelines which will lead to an increase in the transferability of the research efforts in the country by concentrating on the technological application of science in particular to the natural sciences sector and to make a more rational use of the existing scientific and technical manpower. Directly derived from this Centre will be a series of facilities which will be established to service all the research institutions in the country. Thus, as a logical follow-up to the assistance rendered in the project "Establishment of the Polytechnic Institute in Ulan Bator", the Government has requested assistance in the establishment of the CSERI.

The project will assist the Government in developing the organization, as well as in the construction and equipping of the CSERI, in the preparation of necessary documentation for the proposed libraries and in the training of scientific personnel. Additionally, the first phase of the project will provide advisory assistance and guidance in the evaluation and development of the Government's plans for the development of science and education through the year 2000. The duration of this preparatory stage of the project will be one or two years.

The preparatory phase of the project, financed within the Country Programme period, will involve the provision of expertise and scientific consultants. For this preparatory phase UNDP provided $80,000 for the current programming period and IPF period. The Government contribution in kind for the programming period is 731.6 thousand tugriks.

e. Transport and Communication

The Mongolian People's Republic being a vast country, trasnport and communication are of primary importance. The country of camel caravans today has a properly organized transport system, able to handle transportation of cargoes and passengers. Railway network is rapidly developing. The 1,100 km long Transmongolian railway connects Moscow, Ulan Bator and Peking. Cars and trucks are the main transport facility in Mongolia, the total road system consists of 46,700 km.

Today, air transport facilities play an important role in cargo and passenger transportation. Air routes in the country are 29,000 km. long; regular air communication is maintained with all aimaks and with more than 40% of somons and state farms.

Other forms of transportation, such as water transport, are negligible and steamer service and barges on the Selenga and on Lake Khubsugal, which handle mostly freight, are operational only during the five summer months.

Post and telegraph communication is widely used in the Mongolian Poeple's Republic now. Radio and TV sets have become a natural part of everyday life of the population.

Establishment of a Faculty of Telecommunication at the State Polytechnic Institute and Telecommunication Training Centre ITU, MON/71/510

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Communication of MPR.

As of 1970, 3300 technicians, engineers and skilled workers were working in the field of telecommunications and radio, most of them being in need of additional training in light of the new technological advances in equipment design and theory which have evolved in the fields of radio engineering, automation and cybernetics. Given the low population density in the country, telecommunications plays an important role in the economic and cultural development of every agricultural and population settlement. Thus, in 1970 the Government requested UNDP assistance in the establishment of a Telecommunications Centre and a Faculty of Telecommunications in the State Polytechnic Institute in Ulan Bator. The preparatory assistance being so far provided is comprised of experts, fellowships and equipment and it is included in the total UNDP contribution of $1,304,967, out of which $369,700 is foreseen for the programme period and IPF, while the balance is transferred to the next 1977-1981 programme period.

It is expected that with the training of additional telecommunications experts the new technical personnel could be effectively employed in other Government organizations, such as the Meteorological Services, Geological Prospecting Services, Civil Aviation, research organizations and industrial undertakings.

The Government contribution in kind is 15,314.6 thousand tugriks.

Development and Improvement of Highways
UN OTC, MON/69/005

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is the Office of Technical Cooperation of the United Nations (UN OTC). The Government cooperating organization is the Ministry of Transport.

For the development of highways, fellowship assistance has been provided for the training of Mongolian nationals abroad in the development of guidelines for highway networks.

The UNDP contribution to the project amounts to $8,837, which covers the programme and the IPF periods.

The Government contribution in kind for this programme period is 9.6 thousand tugriks.

f. Science and Technology

The main agencies in the field of science and scientific research activity are the State Committee for Science and Technology within the Council of Ministers of the MPR, and the Academy of Sciences.

The Academy of Sciences provides coordination of scientific activity mainly in the field of natural sciences, carries out the research on key problems and determines basic subjects in this field. At presen the Academy of Sciences guides 14 scientific-research institutes, 4 seismic stations, observatory, a number of experimental stations, laboratories, museums, public scientific and technical libraries, etc.

The main responsibility of the State Committee for Science and Technology within the Council of Ministers is the selection of main trends in the development of science and technology, determination of scientific themes, improvement of the efficiency of scientific research activities and their coordination, organization of study of the most important scientific technical problems and information.

In the circumstances of rapid development of science and technolog the role of science in economic development is increasing. Our scienti institutions make great efforts in solving problems relating to study o natural economic conditions and productive facilities and raw materials of the country, and in applying scientific recommendations to the development of some branches of national economy.

Great importance is given to practical scientific research and scientific research methodology. The research in atomic energy falls also under the competence of the Academy.

Expansion of Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services
WMO, MON/68/503

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The Government cooperating organization is the Central Office of Hydrometeorological Services.

Since 1968 UNDP has provided assistance to the Government of Mongolia in the strengthening and expansion of its meteorological and hydrological services in order to create and close the network of surface stations which would enable the existing hydrometeorological services to study the causes of the adverse weather conditions and to forecast these conditions adequately. Improved meteorological and hydrological services capable of supplying the information forecast required has had a positive impact on the development and protection of agriculture, air and other transport, navigation, fisheries and industry.

The project has concentrated in the following main areas of activity:

a) improvement of synoptic facilities;

b) improvement of agro-meteorological and hydrological facilities; and

c) organizational improvement through the strengthening of the existing hydro-meteorological service by the training of staff abroad as well as in the country; establishment of a forecasting office, laboratory and instrument workshop and creation of a mobile repair and maintenance team.

Total UNDP contribution to the project amounts to $1,097,073, out of which $708,465 was used prior to 1972, and $388,608 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind for the programme period is 7,049.8 thousand tugriks.

Expansion of the Hydrometeorological Network and Improvement of Hydrometeorological Services
WMO, MON/71/512

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The Government cooperating organization is the Central Office of Hydrometeorological Services.

The Government has realized further that, if the quality, usefulness and timeliness of forecast are to be improved and their periods of validity in various parts of the country are to be more clearly defined, and if it is to be possible to make long term forecasts which are particularly important for agriculture and stock raising, a much greater volume of more detailed and accurate hydrometeorological data is necessary. As the existing techniques of data processing in the country set limits to the further improvement of the meteorological services, the Government has requested UNDP assistance in the modernization and automation of as many of these activities as possible. The Government's request being regarded as a Phase II to the above project for the expansion of hydrometeorological network and improvement of hydrometeorological services, assistance is being provided through the provision of expertise for the preparatory stage of a Phase II project.

The UNDP contribution under the current IPF is $91,000. The total UNDP contribution to the project is expected to amount to $1,503,700. The balance of the full second phase project is $1,412,700 and goes to the next 1977-1981 programme period.

The Government contribution in kind for the current programme period is 8,185.3 thousand tugriks, i.e. during this programme period the project will mainly be implemented from the Government funds.

Establishment of a Computer Centre
UN OTC, MON/71/507

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is the Office of Technical Cooperation of the United Nations (UN OTC). The Government cooperating organization is the Central Statistical Board.

In 1971, at the request of the Government, UNDP approved a project for assistance in the establishment of a Computer Centre, the main purpose of which was to assist the Government in establishing a national centre with a view to the gradual introduction of computerized statistical information at the enterprise, sectoral and national levels, and for the improvement of the quality, range and speed of using mathematical methods in the national management.

As planning within a socialist economy is the key to rational and accelerated economic growth, development plans, entailing the collection and processing and analysis of statistical data on a massive scale would directly benefit from the establishment of a Computer Centre.

Assistance being provided comprises computer facilities, telecommunications equipment, experts and training, totals $1,515,265, out of which $5,615 was used prior to 1972, and $1,509,650 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind for the programme period is 9,196.4 thousand tugriks.

6. General Economic Planning

Being a socialist country, Mongolian People's Republic builds its economy on a planning basis. Planning is, therefore, an indispensable part of the socialist national management.

As referred to earlier, economy and culture of the country have been developing on the basis of national plans and at present the country is implementing its Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975). The plans are prepared by the central planning office, Government planning commission, which is a part of the Council of Ministers.

Adviser for Technical Cooperation with the UN Organizations
UN OTC, MON/69/001

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is the Office of Technical Cooperation of the United Nations (UN OTC). The Government cooperating organization is the State Committee of the State Planning Commission for External Economic Relations.

UNDP has provided assistance to the Government in the strengthening of governmental machinery dealing with technical cooperation with United Nations organizations.

UNDP assistance to this project is of special importance in view of the year-to-year expansion of the Government's cooperation with UN, as operational management is needed for coordination of all projects in the country financed by UNDP in various fields. For this purpose it is essential to provide training and improvement of qualifications of management personnel of the Committee, as well as to render assistance in the form of technical equipment and accessories, improvement of organization of technical information on UNDP activities, office operation, technical library, and to provide office equipment and stationery.

A total of $30,804 for essential office equipment has been provided under this project, of which the whole amount falls within the programme period. With cooperation and assistance of the Resident Representative's office in Ulan Bator, the above mentioned Committee wishes to continue and expand this kind of assistance in the next programming period.

h. Labour and Employment

In the 1960 Constitution it is stated that "MPR is a socialist state of workers, arats employed in cooperative farming (arats - livestock breeders and farmers) and intellectual workers".

During the years of people's rule there has been considerable change in the occupational composition of the population. In 1921 the entire population and labour force was basically agricultural.

The present social structure of the population of MPR is characterized by the following ratios (in percentage of the total population, 1969):

	Total population = 100
- Workers, office employees and members of their families	56.4
- Members of agricultural cooperatives and their families	43.5
- Other groups	0.1

The Mongolian labour code provides for an 8-hour day, 6-day week, sick pay and various medical benefits, holidays with emoluments, and special protection for both women and young workers. The work-week is 46 hours with Sundays and holidays off. Minors may not be employed as "workers and employees" without the consent of their parents, and children under 15 may not be employed under any circumstances.

There is no unemployment in Mongolia.

National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme
ILO, MON/68/502

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is International Labour Organization (ILO). The Government co-operating organizations are the State Committee of Labour and Wages and the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry and Geology.

Since 1968 UNDP assistance has been provided to the Government for the development of industrial vocational training. The project has assisted the Government of Mongolia in the development and implementation of a national industrial vocational training scheme through the strengthening of the Vocational Training branch of the State Committee for Wages and by the establishment of a pilot training centre at Nalaikha, near Ulan Bator, for the accelerated training of instructors, supervisors and skilled workers.

Training materials of a suitable quality have been produced, in-plant training has been started on a pilot basis and the necessary supervision for the improvement of methodological standards have been introduced. The Nalaikha Centre has been established as a going concern, staffed by nationals capable of carrying on the work, and has a current annual throughput of approximately 300 students. In addition to those working in the Centre, 75 instructors have been trained and the Centre has a capacity to train more as required. As the in-plant training programme develops from its present pilot basis, the numbers trained within the scheme as a whole are expected to increase further.

The total UNDP contribution to the project is $1,035,066, out of which $371,168 was used prior to 1972, and the balance of $663,898 is charged to the IPF and the programme period.

The Government contribution in kind for the programme period amounts to 9,910.5 thousand tugriks.

Establishment of a Management Development Centre
ILO, MON/72/001

Executing and Participating Agency on behalf of UNDP is International Labour Organization (ILO). The Government co-operating organization is the State Committee of Labour and Wages.

As a direct result of the work already achieved by the project "National Industrial Vocational Training" referred to above, the Government has submitted a request for assistance in the establishment of a Management Development Centre and in the training and selection of high calibre national staff capable of extending and developing the work initiated by international assistance. While the full project could not be accommodated within the Country Programme owing to the constraints on the IPF, preparatory assistance was provided by UNDP and ILO through the fielding of a mission at the end of 1972, the purpose of which was to assist the national authorities in the formulation of a Management Development project.

The total UNDP contribution for this proposal amounts to $726,800, out of which $1,707 will be used during the current programme period, and the balance of $725,093 is proposed to be used in the next 1977-1981 programme period. This is reflected in Annex II of the Country Programme document listing the additional projects to be financed under the current IPF if sufficient funds become available.

The Government contribution in kind for the current programme period amounts to 12,505.6 thousand tugriks.

ANNEXES

Country: MONGOLIA

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PROJECTS
WITH
ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP INPUTS
IN FINANCIAL TERMS FOR THE PERIOD 1972-1976

ESTIMATED TOTAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL INPUT: 159,369.4
(in Local Currency Units) - in Tugriks

IPF: US $ 10,000.0

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES						
						A. Ongoing/Approved Projects						
						1. Agricultural Vocational Training						
3670.2	2662.8	-	-	-	6333.0	MON/68/504	815.2	418.1	273.8	123.3	-	-
						2. Cattle Breeding						
-	128.6	350.2	-	-	478.8	MON/68/001	153.1	-	57.9	95.2	-	-
						3. Development of Forestry and Wildlife Management						
22.4	240.3	251.3	-	-	514.0	MON/68/002	76.2	2.1	11.8	62.3	-	-
						4. Brucella Vaccine Production						
1.8	403.5	696.4	518.4	480.4	2100.5	MON/71/511	522.4	15.7	101.4	164.9	125.7	114.7
3694.4	3435.2	1297.9	518.4	480.4	9426.3	Sub-Total	1566.9	435.9	444.9	445.7	125.7	114.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	B. New Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-
3694.4	3435.2	1297.9	518.4	480.4	9426.3	Total	1566.9	435.9	444.9	445.7	125.7	114.7

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						INDUSTRY						
						A. Ongoing/Approved Projects						
						1. Technological Development of Leather Goods Industry MON/68/008	3.3	3.3	-	-	-	-
4724.9	7107.6	5357.0	580.0	-	17769.5	2. Applied Research and Experimental Centre for the Leather and Leather Goods Industry MON/70/506	1069.0	121.2	183.5	580.3	184.0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Advisory Services for Geological Surveys MON/69/006	75.3	4.8	70.5	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4. Manufacturing of Precious and Semi-Precious Stones MON/68/012	18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	5. Technological Development of Soap Factory MON/68/011	15.0	4.2	-	10.8	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6. Technological Development of Glass Plant in Nalaikha MON/68/010	5.2	0.2	-	5.0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7. Milk and Meat Industry MON/69/002	18.9	18.9	-	-	-	-

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						8. Experimental and Demonstration Plant for the Utilization of Scrap Leather						
-	-	1240.9	2018.8	1060.7	4320.4	MON/71/509	447.6	-	-	199.2	124.2	124.2
						9. Experimental and Demonstration Plant for Processing Goat and Camel Hair						
-	-	1350.0	3198.9	663.7	5212.6	MON/71/508	1001.4	-	-	691.4	229.0	81.0
4724.9	7107.6	7947.9	5797.7	1724.4	27302.5	Sub-Total	2654.0	170.9	254.0	1486.7	537.2	205.2
						B. New Projects						
						1. Maintenance and Repair						
5655.0	100.9	31.9	-	-	5787.8	MON/72/003	95.0	17.5	57.5	20.0	-	-
						2. Meat Processing Industry						
-	-	725.0	-	-	725.0	MON/72/005	146.7	-	-	146.7	-	-
5655.0	100.9	756.9	-	-	6512.8	Sub-Total	241.7	17.5	57.5	166.7	-	-
10379.9	7208.5	8704.8	5797.7	1724.4	33815.3	Total	2895.7	188.4	311.5	1653.4	537.2	205.2

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						HEALTH						
						A. Ongoing/Approved Projects						
93.0	59.0	-	-	-	152.0	1. Tuberculosis Control MON/68/004	38.2	15.5	20.1	2.6	-	-
28.2	27.0	-	-	-	55.2	2. Environmental Health (Community Water Supply) MON/68/006	26.5	14.5	10.3	1.7	-	-
86.0	89.0	-	-	-	175.0	3. Maternal and Child Health Services MON/68/007	45.3	23.8	21.5	-	-	-
3118.0	3914.0	3530.0	-	-	10562.0	4. Public Health Laboratory Services MON/68/005	240.3	71.0	27.5	141.8	-	-
3325.2	4089.0	3530.0	-	-	10944.2	Sub-Total	350.3	124.8	79.4	146.1	-	-
						B. New Projects						
13353.0	12765.4	6844.2	9112.9	5743.9	47819.4	1. Assistance to the State Medical Institute MON/72/004	904.0	-	-	254.6	312.8	336.6
13353.0	12765.4	6844.2	9112.9	5743.9	47819.4	Sub-Total	904.0	-	-	254.6	312.8	336.6
16678.2	16854.4	10374.2	9112.9	5743.9	58763.6	Total	1254.3	124.8	79.4	400.7	312.8	336.6

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						EDUCATION						
						A. Ongoing/Approved Projects						
						1. Polytechnic Institute						
2313.1	1688.0	-	-	-	4001.1	MON/66/501	1026.9	532.9	364.0	130.0	-	-
						2. Foreign Language Teaching						
-	-	-	-	-	-	MON/68/003	148.2	47.1	22.1	39.5	39.5	-
2313.1	1638.0	-	-	-	4001.1	Sub-Total	1175.1	580.0	386.1	169.5	39.5	-
						B. New Projects						
						1. United Centre for Science & Engineering Research & Information						
-	-	731.6	-	-	731.6	MON/72/002	80.0	-	-	80.0	-	-
-	-	731.6	-	-	731.6	Sub-Total	80.0	-	-	80.0	-	-
2313.1	1688.0	731.6	-	-	4732.7	Total	1255.1	580.0	386.1	249.5	39.5	-

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS						
						A. Ongoing/Approved Projects						
						1. Establishment of a Faculty of Telecommunication at the State Polytechnic Institute and Telecommunication Training Centre - MON/71/510	369.7	2.9	75.4	138.4	97.0	56.0
9.6	-	-	-	-	9.6	2. Development and Improvement of Highways MON/69/005	8.8	5.1	3.7	-	-	-
9.6	5287.8	2337.4	2380.4	4908.4	14923.6	Sub-Total	378.5	8.0	79.1	138.4	97.0	56.0
						B. New Projects						
						NIL						
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.6	5287.8	2337.4	2380.4	4908.4	14923.6	Total	378.5	8.0	79.1	138.4	97.0	56.0

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
						A. Ongoing/Approved Projects						
						1. Expansion of Meteorological and Hydrological Services						
2240.4	3427.6	1381.8	-	-	7049.8	MON/68/503	388.6	140.8	185.0	62.8	-	-
						2. Establishment of a Computer Centre						
5411.1	1410.7	1341.2	1033.4	-	9196.4	MON/71/507	1509.7	2.5	693.0	625.0	189.2	-
7651.5	4838.3	2723.0	1033.4	-	16246.2	Sub-Total	1898.3	143.3	878.0	687.8	189.2	-
						B. New Projects						
						Expansion of the Hydrometeorological Network and Improvement of Hydrometeorological Services						
-	-	1918.0	4101.5	2165.8	8185.3	MON/71/512	91.0	11.0	-	20.0	30.0	30.0
-	-	1918.0	4101.5	2165.8	8185.3	Sub-Total	91.0	11.0	-	20.0	30.0	30.0
7651.5	4838.3	4641.0	5134.9	2165.8	24431.5	Total	1989.3	154.3	878.0	707.8	219.2	30.0

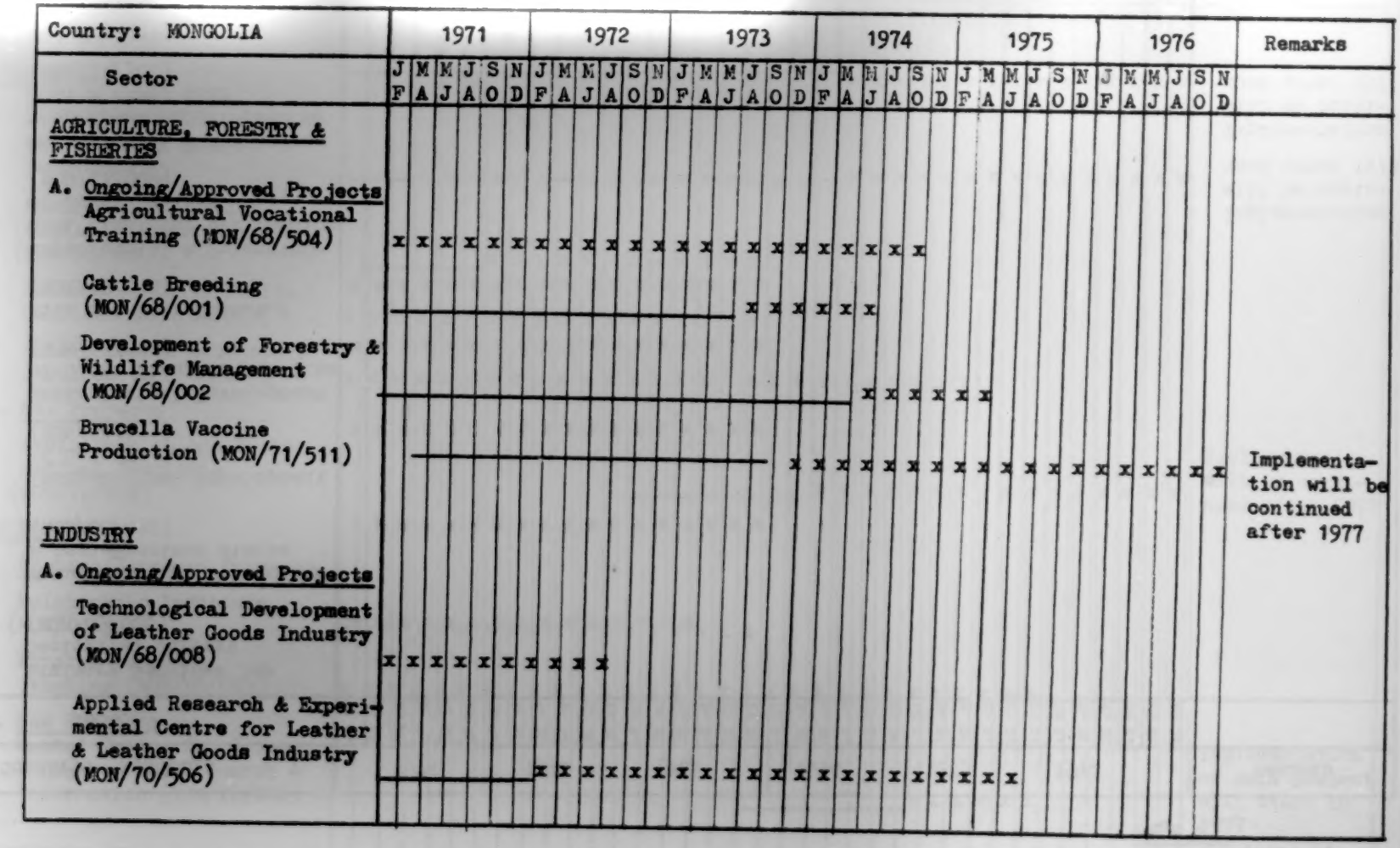
Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						GENERAL ECONOMIC PLANNING AND SOCIAL POLICY						
						A. Ongoing/Approved Projects						
-	-	-	-	-	-	Adviser for Technical Cooperation with the UN Organizations MON/69/001	30.8	22.7	8.1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sub-Total	30.8	22.7	8.1	-	-	-
						B. New Projects						
						NIL						
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sub-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Total	30.8	22.7	8.1	-	-	-
						LABOUR, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT						
						A. Ongoing/Approved Projects						
770.8	-	-	-	-	770.8	National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme MON/68/502	528.0	327.7	191.6	8.7	-	-
770.8	-	-	-	-	770.8	Sub-Total	528.0	327.7	191.6	8.7	-	-

Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Tugriks						Activities by Sector	Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US$					
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total		Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						B. New Projects						
						ent						
-	-	4529.6	4674.6	3301.4		01	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	-
	-	4529.6	4674.6	3301.4			1.7	1.7	-	-	-	-
770.8	-	4529.6	4674.6	3301.4			529.7	329.4	191.6	8.7	-	-

PRELIMINARY [illegible]ATIVE TIMETABLE

FOR PRO[illegible]PLEMENTATION

(xxx - Tentative period for [illegible] ——— - Tentative period for formulation, appraisal, approval, Exec[illegible]ency and Government preparatory activities)



Country: MONGOLIA	1971						1972						1973						1974						1975						1976						Remarks
Sector	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	
Advisory Services for Geological Surveys (MON/69/006)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																						
Manufacturing of Precious & Semi-Precious Stones (MON/68/012)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																			
Technological Development of Soap Factory (MON/68/011)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																			
Technological Development of Glass Plant in Nalaikha (MON/68/010)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																			
Milk and Meat Industry (MON/69/002)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																			
Experimental & Demonstration Plant for Utilization of Scrap Leather (MON/71/509)																						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Implementation will be continued after 1977
Experimental & Demonstration Plant for Processing Goat & Camel Hair (MON/71/508)																						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Implementation will be continued after 1977
B. New Projects																																					
Maintenance & Repair (MON/72/003)				—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																

Country: MONGOLIA	1971						1972						1973						1974						1975						1976						Remarks
Sector	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	
Meat Processing Industry (MON/72/005)																						x	x	x	x	x	x										
HEALTH																																					
A. Ongoing/Approved Projects																																					
Tuberculosis Control (MON/68/004)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																		
Environmental Health (Community Water Supply) (MON/68/006)		—	—	—	—		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																			
Maternal & Child Health Services (MON/68/007)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																			
Public Health Laboratory Services (MON/68/005)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
B. New Projects																																					
Assistance to the State Medical Institute (MON/72/004)													—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Implementation will be continued after 1977
EDUCATION																																					
A. Ongoing/Approved Projects																																					
Polytechnic Institute (MON/66/501)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																			
Foreign Language Teaching (MON/68/003)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
B. New Projects																																					
United Centre for Science & Engineering Research & Information (MON/72/002)																		—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x									Implementation of main project will start in 1977

Country: MONGOLIA	1971						1972						1973						1974						1975						1976						Remarks
Sector	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS																																					
A. Ongoing/Approved Projects																																					
Establishment of Faculty of Telecommunication at the State Polytechnic Institute & Telecommunication Training Centre (MON/71/510)														x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Implementation will be continued after 1977
Development & Improvement of Highways (MON/69/005)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																					
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY																																					
A. Ongoing/Approved Projects																																					
Expansion of Meteorological & Hydrometeorological Services (MON/68/503)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																
Establishment of a Computer Centre (MON/71/507)															x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
B. New Projects																																					
Expansion of Hydrometeorological Network & Improvement of Hydrometeorological Services (MON/71/512)																						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Implementation during current IPF period will be continued mainly under Govt. inputs. Main part will be implemented after 1977

Country: MONGOLIA	1971						1972						1973						1974						1975						1976						Remarks
Sector	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	J F	M A	M J	J A	S O	N D	
GENERAL ECONOMIC PLANNING																																					
A. Ongoing/Approved Projects																																					
Adviser for Technical Cooperation with UN Organizations (MON/69/001)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																					
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT																																					
A. Ongoing/Approved Projects																																					
National Industrial Vocational Training Scheme (MON/68/502)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x																						
B. New Projects																																					
Management Development Centre (MON/72/001)																																					Implementation will start from 1977

ANNEX III

DISTRIBUTION OF THE IPF

UNDP ASSISTANCE TO MFR FOR 1972-1976

US $10.0 MILLION

(in thousands of US $)

Project Title and No.	Provided for 1972 - 1976	Extensions 1977-1981
1	2	3
I. PROJECTS TRANSFERRED FROM PRIOR YEARS		
1. Polytehnic Institute (UNESCO) MON/66/501	1,026.9	-
2. National Industrial Vocational Training (ILO) MON/68/502	530.8	-
3. Expansion of Hydrometeorological Services (WMO) MON/68/503	388.6	-
4. Agricultural Vocational Training (FAO) MON/68/504	815.2	-
5. Leather Goods Industry (UNIDO) MON/70/506	1,069.0	-
6. Tuberculosis Control (WHO) MON/68/004	38.2	-
7. Medical Laboratory Service (WHO) MON/68/005	240.3	-
8. Community Water Supply (WHO) MON/68/006	25.5	-
9. Maternal Health Service (WHO) MON/68/007	45.3	-
10. Cattle Breeding (FAO) MON/68/001	153.1	-
11. Forestry Development and Wildlife (FAO) MON/68/002	76.2	-
12. Technical Cooperation with UN (UN OTC) MON/69/001	30.8	-
13. Development of Highways (UN OTC) MON/69/005	8.8	-

1	2	3
14. Geological Service (UN OTC) MON/69/006	89.1	-
15. Foreign Language Teaching (UNESCO) MON/68/003	148.2	-
16. Leather Goods Industry (UNIDO) MON/68/008	3.3	-
17. Glass Plant in Nalaikha (UNIDO) MON/68/010	5.1	-
18. Soap Factory in Ulan Bator (UNIDO) MON/68/011	15.0	-
19. Precious and Semi-Precious Stones Manufacturing (UNIDO) MON/68/012	18.3	-
20. Milk and Meat Industry (UNIDO) MON/69/002	19.0	-
Sub-Total I	4,746.7	-
II. PROJECTS APPROVED AFTER 1972		
1. Computer Centre (UN OTC) MON/71/507	1,509.7	-
2. Goat and Camel Hair Plant (UNIDO) MON/71/508	1,001.4	15.0
3. Scrap Leather Pilot Plant (UNIDO) MON/71/509	447.6	376.8
4. Maintenance and Repair (UNIDO) MON/72/003	95.0	-
5. Meat Processing Industry (UNIDO) MON/72/005	146.7	-
Sub-Total II	3,200.4	391.8
III. OPERATING PROJECTS NOT YET APPROVED		
1. Telecommunications Training (ITU) MON/71/510	369.7	969.0
2. Brucella Vaccine Production (WHO) MON/71/511	522.4	78.3

1	2	3
3. Strengthening of Medical Institute (WHO) MON/72/004	992.0	255.7
Sub-Total III	1,884.1	1,303.0
IV. PROJECTS UNDER UNDP CONSIDERATION		
1. Hydrometeorological Project (WMO) MON/71/512	91.0	1,412.7
2. Management Development Centre (ILO) MON/72/001 (preparatory mission)	1.7	725.1
3. Science and Technology (UNESCO) MON/72/002	80.0	-
Sub-Total IV	172.7	2,137.8
TOTAL	10,003.9	3,832.6